

INTIMATIONS.

THE ATTEST NOVELTIES

XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

RECEIVED FROM LONDON.

TO-DAY.

ARE just in time to be despatched by

the next FRENCH MAIL for XMAS or by

the next ENGLISH MAIL for NEW YEAR'S DAY

at Home by Parcel Post.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1886.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be

addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The

Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names

and address with communications addressed to the

Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good

faith.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 18th, 1886.

WAR WITH BURMA.

events have so long been working, has at

length been declared. The first shot has

been fired, the first force bombarded, the first

prize captured by the British forces. We

sincerely hope that the hostilities will be of

very brief duration. The war has not been

declared against the Burmese people, but

against the crime-stained monarch who oppresses

them. Never, probably, was a war more

justly undertaken than this, we trust the

last, Burmese war. The British Government

have been long-suffering and lenient to a

fault in their treatment of King THEBRAW.

Not only has this sovereign, ever since he

ascended the throne in October, 1878, done every

thing in his power to prejudice British inter-

ests, but he has, by a series of atrocious

deeds, gained for himself the reputation of a

modern Caligula, alienated from himself the

sympathy of every right-minded person.

Moreover, by his cruel tyranny and gross

excesses he has driven tens of thousands of

his hapless subjects over the border to take

refuge in British territory, while the venality

of his administration has given an asylum

in his territory to numberless dacoits who

have carried on their operations in

Lower Burma and retreated over the

frontier when pursued by the Author-

ities. The foreign employes of the King

have been kept without their salaries, foreign

merchants and others have been subjected to

squeezing and official robbery, and the King

filled up the measure of his hostility to Great

Britain by concluding agreements with the

French giving them virtual control of the

revenues of his kingdom, thus creating in-

terests in Upper Burma antagonistic to

those of India and British Burma. Yet

the British Government dealt most tenderly

and considerately with this ill-disposed and

most misguided monarch. The ultimatum

forwarded to him only required that he

should receive an English Envoy with a view

to the settlement of the matters in dispute;

that he should suspend action against the

Burmah Trading Corporation; and

that he should accept an English Resident

at Mandalay under suitable conditions. This

later clause, most, no doubt, that he should

conform his foreign policy to that of Great

Britain. These liberal terms the ill-advised

young despot refused, and it is to be hoped that

his career as a sovereign will soon be cut short,

and that he will be deprived of ever of the

power he so scandalously abused. To a

man, terms now with a Prince who is a

stranger to truth or honesty, whose reign

has been a scourge to an unoffending people,

and a curse to neighbouring states, would be

an act of folly of which none but the weakest

and most sentimental of statesmen would be

guilty. Having regard to the interests and

well-being of British Burma, and the de-

velopment of British and Indian trade, it is

most important that the work now being

done in Upper Burma should be done ef-

fectively and finally. That is to say, no pup-

pet should be selected to replace THEBRAW,

no further trials should be made of princes

of the house of Alompra. What they are

about it let the British Government make an

act of oppression in Upper Burma and give

encouragement to a nation of slaves.

In commenting on the original printed draft

of the Spirit Ordinances, providing for the

formation of a Spirit Farm in this Colony,

we expressed a general approval of the measure

though regretting the necessity for its

British and foreign community. And it

must be confessed that there is some reason

in this view of the matter. We would, how-

ever, have preferred to see some other means

adopted to make the Chinese bear their

fair share of taxation, allowing *samuts* to

remain untaxed—not only for the reason

mentioned above, but also because we fear

its taxation will lead to smuggling, and we

object to any legislation which will tend to

increase State crime or add to the

work of the Police. Moreover, it will be

next to impossible to prevent *samuts* being

smuggled into the Colony from the opposite

mainland without a large preventive service,

the cost of maintaining which would swallow

up the revenue derivable from the duty on

the spirit. These considerations may per-

haps not have been duly weighed by the

framers of the Bill. We give expression

to them now in order that they may not be

overlooked, and believe that their importance

will be admitted by our legislators, whatever

their ultimate decision may be. The pro-

visions of the Spirit Bill which enacts that

the Spirit Farm is to apply solely to Chinese

spirits, leaving the duty to be collected on

foreign spirits by the Harbour Master, is a

change that will be very acceptable to the

British and foreign residents. The Spirit

Farm as carried on in Singapore has always

worked well, and, so far as we are aware,

without annoyance to the foreign firms and

residents. But there was a little doubt in

some minds how far the Spirit Farm, if con-

trolled by a Chinaman, would work here in

relation to foreigners, and the alteration now

made will be hailed as a satisfactory way of

disposing of all danger of possible interference

by any monopolist. It will no doubt also

serve to give employment to the Assistant

Harbour Master, a consideration of

some importance, we imagine, to the offi-

cial holding that since, post, though of

course it will necessitate the appointment of

some one to act in his place when the Har-

bour Master is away on leave. The only

other change of importance made by the

amended Bill is a provision that licences to

distill spirits are to be issued by the Colonial

Secretary instead of the Spirit Farmer, a

desirable improvement, and at the same time

a most necessary addition to the other alter-

ations effected. The Bill in its new form

will no doubt become law, and we hope that

the expectations with regard to the revenue

to be derived from it will be fully realized.

The French ironclad frigate *La Galissonniere*,

flagship of Admiral Leveque, was expected at

Nagasaki on the 8th inst., for the purpose of

decking to effect repairs.

From the Agents (Messrs. Russell & Co.) we

learn that the E. & S. S. Co's steamer

Tanahiti, from Sydney, left Port Darwin

on Thursday, the 12th inst., for this port.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. J. &

Madison & Co.) that the Glen Line

steamer *Glenelg*, from London, left Singapore

for this port yesterday. The same line's steamer

Glenelg, also from London, will leave Singapore

for Hongkong to-day.

The British schooner *Lotus Fairchild*, from

Fremantle, 18th October, which arrived here

yesterday, reports having had calm weather

until the 8th inst., when the edge of a typhoon

off the Coast of Luzon, in which she lost and

split several sails.

A court-martial was held on board H. M. S.

Victor, anchored at Hongkong, to inquire into

charges of drunkenness against Edmund Dryden,

boatswain of H. M. S. *Daring*, and of being in-

capacitated from duty from that cause from the

22nd inst. to the 2nd inst. The defendant admitted

the charges, and produced a number of certificates

of character, all of them being highly creditable

to him. He had been 20 years in the service.

The court sentenced him to lose six months'

seniority, and to be dismissed from the ship.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the July

August number of the *Revue des Colonies*,

published at Saigon. It contains a

valuable account by M. Amyon of the situation

of the French colonies in 1885, and a

short account of the French colonies in 1886.

The account occupies 142 pages. M. Amyon

speaks of the province as possessing great

resources, and that the French Government

should establish a good administration in the

territory she already possesses before seek-

ing new territory. At the same time he

states that the French Government should

control ought to be devised which would prevent

the oppression of the Annamite mandarins,

of whose rule he speaks, like almost all writers,

The Agents (Messrs. Russell & Co.) inform

us that the D. R. steamer *Hesperia*, from

Hankow, left Singapore for this port on

Monday night.

The French cruiser *La Perouse*, Captain

Moquet, from Yokohama, left instant, arrived

here yesterday. We understand she is on her

way to Madagascar.

Fun perpetrated the following joke in its last

issue:—HONGKONG-ANNOUS.—We read that the River Min

is open season for trade. It desires the vessels to

come in.

We trust the writer feels better after unburden-

ing himself of this enormity.

The markets of the future (says *Kahlo's**Trade Review*) undoubtedly in the East, espe-

cially East Asia, and in Africa and New

Guinea. East Asia markets comprise China,

Korea, Formosa, Indo-China, including Siam

and the Siamese States. China and Indo-China

are the chief fields for commerce, but the other

countries are very important. These lands are

beset by three ways:—by ocean routes and

rivers; from India by railway via British

Burma, and from Russia by the Trans-Siberian

route across the deserts of Siberia and Mongolia.

A peculiar case was lately heard before Mr.

Wolhouse at the Police Court yesterday, a

European constable being charged with the

seizure of a coin which it was alleged he bought

for 20 cents of two coins, to whom it was paid

in mistake, and who thought it was a bad 20

cent piece. The constable said he was not a

soreigner, and he bought it to add to a

collection of coins he was making, and which he

produced, but that he afterwards discovered it

to be only an advertising coin for the argosy

service. The constable of the hearing one wit-

ness swore the coin had the "devil's head" on

it, meaning the counterfeit presentation of Her

Gracious Majesty Queen, Victoria. He

produced a report of the hearing. A report of

the case will be found in another column.

The following appears in the last number of

Kahlo's Trade Review—The wish of the

Siamese Government an official of the German

postal department, Inspector Panokow, was at

the beginning of this year sent to Siam, in order

to reorganize the postal system of that coun-

try, and naturally German mails, private

matter, samples, newspapers, as well as small

parcels. The communications between Bang-

kok and Singapore for junction with the Euro-

pean post, came under the eye of the German

Inspector, who was very much surprised to find

that the Siamese Government is not sitting in its

appreciation of Herr Panokow's successful work.

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Kahlo's Trade Review—The wish of the

Siamese Government an official of the German

postal department, Inspector Panokow, was at

the beginning of this year sent to Siam, in order

the 14th inst., he was on duty on Gibbs

what, at 2.45 the defendant came to him and

told him that he had a coin which he wanted

to sell. He told him that he had a

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 17th November.

EXPORT (CARCASS).

For British and Foreign—For New York—741 rolls mutton, 5,093 packages firebricks, 1,690 boxes assa, 1,417 packages palm leaf netting, 100 boxes netting, 190 boxes glass sticks, 50 boxes paper, 18 boxes art and 2,735 packages amy tea, and 470 packages merchandise.

For steamship *Pembrokehire*, sailed on the 16th November—For New York—13,161 lbs the acetate, cap, 6,027 lbs acetate, 56 packages pikes, 188 rolls matting, 775 packages preserves, and 422 packages sundries. For steamship *Pratt*, sailed on the 16th November—For New York—22 boxes silk, 48 rolls matting, and 150 packages sundries.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

H.A.S. HEIDRICK'S
CHAMPAGNE, 1850, WHITE SEAL.
\$15 per case of 1 dozen quarts.
\$20 per case of 2 dozen pints.
GRAND VIN CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
\$24 per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LAROSE
\$12 per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PONTET CANET
\$5.50 per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARCAUX
\$7.50 per case of 1 dozen quarts.
\$3.50 per case of 2 dozen pints.
LEONARD
\$5 per case of 1 dozen quarts.
\$6 per case of 2 dozen pints.
Also

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns.
Also
Entire Godowns to be LET
Apply to MEYER & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1881. [1031]

TO BE LET ON SOLD.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
THE DETACHED RESIDENCE known as "CHAIKONGWEI," KAI SI Road.
Terms Moderate.
Apply to HO KAI
16, Bank Buildings,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1880. [1450]

on MONDAY, the 23rd inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1880. [203]

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA,
PERSIAN GULF, BLACK SEA, LEVANT &
INDIAN OCEAN Ports.)
THE Company's Steamship
"AMPHITRITE"
Captain C. Lazarrach, will be despatched a
above on the 30th instant, at NOON.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1885. 129

Sole Agents for China,
MAIL TABLES.

FREE TABLE of ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES of ENGLISH and FOREIGN MAILS, and from LONDON and HONGKONG with the Chinese Calendar can be had at 10 Cents each or 21 per dozen.

Daily Press' Office,
5th January, 1885

TO THE TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.
Reduced Price, 21.

Containing a full and complete list of the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., with the Puncti and Mandarin Pronunciation.

A few copies of the GRAMMAR of the CHINESE LANGUAGE, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

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* There will be no Launch on Monday and Friday, on account of cooling.

The above Table will be strictly adhered to except under unusual circumstances. In case of stress, of weather, the notice will be given of any stoppages.

£1 to £4 per day to be made by persons leaving of either sex, in their own locality, at work for us. Now business. All meet with wonderful success. Any one can do the work. Capital not required. We will start you. Ould with 21 mailed free. The employment is particularly adapted to the region in which the Chinese language circulates. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. Full particulars and instructions mailed free. Now is the time—don't delay, but write to us at once.

Address: GILSON & Co, Portland, Maine, United States.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1885.

FOR HAVRE, LONDON, AND HAMBURG.

THE 3/3 L II German bark

"PAPA."

Hanna, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight apply to
J. H. GOLD, KARBERG & Co
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1885. 1723

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

THE A 1 British bark

"LUCIA."

C. Crowley, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight apply to
J. H. GOLD, KARBERG & Co
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1885. 1724

day; all Parcel Packages should be marked
in full: value of same is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo
destined to Ports beyond San Francisco
should contain the following Company
in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collectors
of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage or
Freight, apply to the Agent of the Company
No. 50a, Queen's Road Central.
D. D. D. & Co., Ltd., Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1888.

TOR, LONDON AND HAMBURG.
THE 3/3 LIT French Bark
"GENERAL BERTHAUT"
Capt. "Master," will leave here for the above
Ports on the 17th inst.

40 cubic feet.
For Freight, apply to
HONGKONG, 6th November, 1885. (1913)
RUSSELL & Co.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE S/S "LIT AMERICAN SLIP"
"PALMYRA."
Minott, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
HONGKONG, 27th October, 1885. (1913)
RUSSELL & Co.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the China Overland
Trade Report for the Year 1891.
PRICE TEN DOLLARS.
Apply at the Daily Press Office.

of 10 cents until
9.30 P.M.—when the Post Office closes entirely.
3.40 P.M.—Late Letters may be posted on business
days in the pocket with late fee of 10 cents, un-
til time of departure.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MAIL.
Day before Departure.
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office
closes, except the night box, which is always
open out of office hours.
Day of Departure.
7 A.M., Post Office opens.
10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.—Posting
all printed matter and patterns ceases.
11 A.M., Mail closes, except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee
of 10 cents until
11.40 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.
1.40 P.M., Late Letters may be posted on business

GLENFERRY, Brit. str. Norman J. Jardine, M.
 GREAT ADMIRAL, Amr. ship. Bartholomew
 Captain.
 HUNTINGDON, Brit. str. Whitbura.—Siemens
 & Co.
 JOHN D. BREWER, Amr. bk., W. L. Jesselyn,
 Russell & Co.
 KILLARNEY, Brit. str. H. O'Neill.—Captain.
 LIVINGSTONE, Ger. bk. H. Stueffgen.—Wieler
 & Co.
 NORWAY, Nor. bk., Albertschien.—Wieler & Co.
 OCEANIC, Brit. str. Metcalfe.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
 OMBRON, Brit. ship. E. F. Farrell.—Russell
 & Co.
 STRATHAIR, Brit. str. D. Boughton.—Barn-
 wardell & Swire.
 SOUTH AMERICAN, Amr. ship. F. Fowle.—Rus-
 sell & Co.
 THREE BROTHERS, Brit. bk., H. Kahle-
 Chinese.

